

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
WESTERN DIVISION
No. 5:11-CV-374-D

CLIFFORD LEON LEE, II,

Plaintiff,

v.

MICHAEL J. ASTRUE,
Commissioner of the Social Security
Administration,

Defendant.

ORDER

On August 16, 2012, Magistrate Judge Webb issued a Memorandum and Recommendation (“M&R”) [D.E. 66]. In that M&R, Judge Webb recommended that the court deny plaintiff’s motion for judgment on the pleadings [D.E. 52], grant defendant’s motion for judgment on the pleadings [D.E. 63], and affirm defendant’s final decision. On September 4, 2012, plaintiff filed objections to the M&R [D.E. 67].

“The Federal Magistrates Act requires a district court to make a de novo determination of those portions of the [magistrate judge’s] report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made.” Diamond v. Colonial Life & Accident Ins. Co., 416 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir. 2005) (alteration in original) (emphasis and quotation omitted); see 28 U.S.C. § 636(b). Absent a timely objection, “a district court need not conduct a de novo review, but instead must only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation.” Diamond, 416 F.3d at 315 (quotation omitted).


The court has reviewed the M&R, the record, and plaintiff’s objections. As for those portions of the M&R to which plaintiff made no objection, the court is satisfied that there is no

clear error on the face of the record.

The court has reviewed de novo the portions of the M&R to which plaintiff objected. The court's review of the Commissioner's final decision regarding disability benefits is limited to determining whether substantial evidence supports the Commissioner's factual findings and whether the Commissioner applied the correct legal standards. See, e.g., Walls v. Barnhart, 296 F.3d 287, 290 (4th Cir. 2002); Hays v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d 1453, 1456 (4th Cir. 1990). Substantial evidence is "evidence which a reasoning mind would accept as sufficient to support a particular conclusion. It consists of more than a mere scintilla of evidence but may be somewhat less than a preponderance." Laws v. Celebrezze, 368 F.2d 640, 642 (4th Cir. 1966), abrogated by implication on other grounds by Black & Decker Disability Plan v. Nord, 538 U.S. 822 (2003). The court may not reweigh the evidence or substitute its judgment for that of the Commissioner. See, e.g., Hays, 907 F.2d at 1456. Rather, in determining whether substantial evidence supports the Commissioner's decision, the court's review is limited to whether the Commissioner analyzed the relevant evidence and sufficiently explained his findings and rationale concerning the evidence. See, e.g., Sterling Smokeless Coal Co. v. Akers, 131 F.3d 438, 439–40 (4th Cir. 1997).

Plaintiff's objections [D.E. 67] simply restate the arguments made to Judge Webb. The objections merit no further discussion beyond Judge Webb's analysis in the M&R, and the court adopts the M&R [D.E. 66]. Moreover, plaintiff has failed to prove that the Administrative Law Judge was biased. Thus, plaintiff's objections to the M&R [D.E. 67] are OVERRULED, plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings [D.E. 52] is DENIED, defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings [D.E. 63] is GRANTED, and defendant's final decision is AFFIRMED.

SO ORDERED. This 24 day of September 2012.


JAMES C. DEVER III
Chief United States District Judge